

DRY FARMING FOR THE EASTER SEASON

Texas Congress to Meet in Uvalde—Prof. Attwater Talks of Its Work.

HISTORY OF THE STATE CONGRESS

The G. H. & S. A. railroad industrial department is sending out the following notices to all papers in Texas:

The third Texas Dry Farming congress will be held at Uvalde on August 23, 24 and 25.

A very interesting program has been arranged and well known authorities, including state and national experts in scientific soil culture, will be present. Representatives from the department of agriculture in Mexico, who have successfully conducted dry farming operations in the arid regions of that country, will also attend and take part in the proceedings. President G. A. Martin, of El Paso, and secretary E. M. Getzenbacher, of Uvalde, report great interest being taken in the coming meeting and expect a large attendance from all parts of west Texas. The National Dry Farming congress, and most of the western railroads will send representatives. The citizens of Uvalde are arranging plans for the entertainment of visitors with a view of making their visit a pleasant one and long to be remembered.

History of the Congress.

The Texas Dry Farming congress is a direct result of the work inaugurated by the National Dry Farming congress, which was held in Cheyenne, Wyo., in February, 1920, recommended the organization of a Texas Dry Farming congress on their return to Texas; this movement met with the hearty approval and active support of the managers of The Herald, of Col. T. J. Anderson, general passenger agent, and other Sunset officials, and from the start received the active cooperation of the Texas newspapers, the officials of the United States department of agriculture, the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical college, the Texas state agricultural commissioner and the director of Texas experiment stations.

The Texas Dry Farming congress was organized in 1920, the first meeting being held at Alpine in the Trans-Pecos country and there is abundant evidence to show that as a result of that meeting the agricultural development of that section has been encouraged and settlers benefited over a large portion of the state.

The second annual congress was held at Eagle Pass in August, 1920, with increased interest and attendance, many practical farmers being present, who brought samples of the products they had raised and explained the methods by which they succeeded in growing corn, cotton and other crops during an unusually dry season and where ordinary methods of farming had resulted in almost total failure.

Importance of the Work. In speaking of this important economic movement, H. P. Attwater, Sunset industrial agent, said:

"The coming meeting will undoubtedly produce far reaching and lasting results for that entire region. The development of the semi-arid districts of the west, where so-called dry farming must be depended upon, is gradually bringing millions of acres of land under cultivation. This land, which was formerly considered almost worthless for agricultural purposes, will furnish homes for many times the present agricultural population, will increase business of all kinds and in time insure communities against possible crop failures. Land, once sold for taxes is even now producing every variety of cereal, vegetable and fruit. From a drug on the market at 50 cents an acre to active market value of \$25 an acre is by no means an unusual advance in dry land farm prices in successful dry land districts during the past five years. Every person interested in farming or in the commercial advancement of the country should make a careful study of this important subject and should seek after the easily obtainable proof of the already marvelous accomplishments under so-called dry farming methods.

Means Much to Texas. "What dry farming means to west Texas it means to every other country where prolonged droughts and occasional dry seasons cause crop failures. It means the ultimate reclamation of thousands of valuable acres, thousands of dollars added to the wealth of countries, and the possible solution of many perplexing local problems. Experts estimate that in 10 years every drop of water available for irrigation will be utilized. For every acre irrigated there will be 50 acres of dry farm land when irrigation possibilities are exhausted. Experience shows that nonirrigable land yields crops averaging 50 percent the quantity reaped under irrigation. To this land the future homeseeker must come.

"It is not possible to grow crops without a certain amount of moisture in the soil. Dry farming shows how to preserve that moisture by certain methods of cultivation, so that evaporation will be prevented to a great extent and growing crops receive the benefit of limited rainfalls. It educates them in soil culture and seed selection and guides inexperienced settlers in methods that bring them their share of the harvest profits. It extends the limit of acreage in arid and semi-arid regions, and therefore is the keystone upon which the future prosperity of the great west is established.

"The Dry Farming congress to be held in Uvalde in August next has but one object, the further development of agriculture in west Texas by the utilization of scientific and sensible methods of conservation of moisture and soil cultivation in dry sections where irrigation is impracticable or impossible."

The Typical Easter Flowers Were Formerly Annunciation Lilies.

BERMUDA LILY NOW AN AMERICAN PLANT

New York, N. Y., April 15.—Each year the typical of Easter flowers increases in variety, beauty and commercial value. According to careful estimate the Easter flower trade has increased at least 100 percent in the past 10 years. With the greater demand come many new varieties even in the staple flowers. Formerly Annunciation lilies were the typical Easter flowers, although a quarter of a century ago they were sufficiently rare to prohibit them from being lavishly used.

In the early eighties William Harris, a Philadelphia florist, began the importation of the beautiful white lily of the Bermuda islands, a native of the island. At first the plants themselves were imported, then the cut stems containing the buds were carefully packed in cotton wool and shipped by cold storage steamers to New York. It was several years, however, before the bulbs brought by Mr. Harris were in general use. Like all novelties, the demand for the Bermuda lily soon exceeded the output.

Exhaust Native Supply. The shiftless natives in Bermuda instead of thriftily reserving their best and strongest bulbs for reproduction sold them to the American market. They had no idea of cultivating a nourishing soil to keep up the strength of the flowers. Within 10 years of the time the Bermuda lilies were put upon the American market, they became so reduced on their native island, both as to quality and quantity, that the United States bureau of agriculture sent a commission to Bermuda to study their conditions and requirements. As a result of these investigations the so-called Bermuda lily is almost entirely an American product. It has been very carefully grown in glass-roofed houses and kept at an even temperature, a little lower than that of Bermuda, which averages about 65 degrees.

Next to the lily in Easter significance comes the daffodil. This beautiful golden blossom with its waxy petals is much used for decorations. Though it is easily grown and has been popular as a home garden flower for centuries, it also is extensively sold by florists. The daffodils of the amateur gardener are largely dependent upon conditions of the weather. The florist takes no chances, for this flower plays an important part in the Easter trade and outside of all the large cities great fields may be found containing millions of these yellow flowers for the Easter trade.

Roses Still Popular. In the cut flower trade, roses come first in popularity at Easter as well as at other times. The American Beauty rose, which by the way was the product of a rose grower in the District of Columbia who acquired a comfortable fortune from that one flower, plays an important part in the Easter trade and outside of all the large cities great fields may be found containing millions of these yellow flowers for the Easter trade.

It is peculiar how certain flowers have sprung into prominence for a period and then suddenly fallen from favor and are no more heard of. During the 16th and 17th century Europe was wild over tulips. Fortunes were spent for a single plant. The craze was strongest in Holland and the flower trade in that country was largely in propagating new varieties. More than one man was robbed and murdered for his tulip bulbs which often were worth many times their cost. Now tulips have fallen into mediocrity. They are chiefly used for outside ornamental bedding. No one takes any decided interest in them and they are as cheap as any potted plants sold.

Sweet Peas Gain Favor. Sweet peas are rapidly gaining in favor for cutting purposes, not only in America but in Europe. This spring season, the United States agricultural department distributed seven and one-half tons of sweet pea seed chiefly to private growers. This of course would represent but a fraction of the quantity raised by the florists for their own use. In England the interest in sweet pea growing has been at its height. One of the London newspapers is offering prizes amounting to \$50,000 for sweet peas grown by amateurs. The American Sweet Pea society is one of the most active floral bodies in the country. American efforts this year will be the production of a sun-proof, crimson blossom of goodly size. There have been some experiments in producing double sweet peas but these do not obtain in popularity the single flower in its natural form, with a greater variety of brilliant shades and an increase in size, especially in white and light colored flowers, seems the greatest requirement of the trade.

Violets of course are ever in favor. It may interest the reader to know that the California violet is no longer sold to any great extent. It is replaced in the trade by the variety known as the Princess of Wales. Next to the rose in favor for all-the-year-round sales comes the carnation with its rich perfume. The Carnation Society of America has done much to improve this magnificent flower, which through its influence has had increased popularity in London. One of the greatest drawbacks in the production of large carnations, especially those forced in the hot houses, is the tendency of the calyx to split down one side and thus ruin the flower. Only the ingenuity of a Yankee could overcome this difficulty by the invention of an artificial calyx.

(Continued on Next Page.)

Sarah Bernhardt Against Woman Suffrage

She Eats What She Wants When She Pleases and Sleeps When Ready.

Likes to Keep Busy and Says She Never Has Time to Get Worried.

Greatest Actress of the Age Has No Special Method to Keep Young, She Says.

"Women should not engage in politics. They possibly might be allowed to vote, but as for holding office—never! We all know that woman at times is irresponsible, her mental being is changed. If she holds an important position, the result can easily be imagined. To vote is one thing; to hold office another. I have just completed an article on votes for women, which will be published shortly in a magazine."

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, the famous French actress, thus defined her views on woman suffrage, on her arrival today in El Paso.

"The Divine Sarah" has nerves. Gargling G. H. engine bells and shrieking discordant whistles jar the sensitive centers of this temperamental maid of 59 summers and winter seasons. She arrived over the Texas & Pacific Saturday morning from Fort Worth traveling on the Bernhardt special train in the private car Bernhardt and with her French company from the Bernhardt theater in Paris. As soon as she arrived her agent requested that her private car be moved out of the city to escape the noises of the whistles and bells.

Actors' School Needed. As to the development of theatrical art in the United States, she said: "What your country needs is a training school for actors and men with money who are big hearted enough to spend it. In my theater in Paris I have 40 young women in training, and that is the part of my work now that I like best. Six of those young women have been selected to take places in the Comedie Francaise."

"You Americans borrow all your plays. Why don't you give your own writers a chance? You take our plays and spoil them. Your young men can write plays if you give them a chance. And you have splendid, magnificent actors over here."

Charming as ever and wearing the glow of perpetual youth, she sat with members of her company in the saloon of her private car, which was banked with flowers and provided with large windows very much like an observation car.

Has No Routine. "You ask me if I have a special fixed routine. Ah, non! I eat just what I like and when I like. And I sleep all I want to—sometimes, ever so much! sometimes, very little when I am excited and working hard."

"Today I was busy all the morning with my secretary. One hundred and forty-eight letters to read and answer!"—In staccato tones—"148. Oh, what a temper I was in—a dreadful temper! It's a happy thing you didn't see me this morning."

"You ask me if I like my American audiences? Of course! I would not come if I was not happy here. You see, American audiences are always so kind to me."

Of course the trend of the conversation was broken from time to time. Peter Pan, the canine pet, had to have his lunch. Maids, valets and private secretaries passed in and out with most important messages for madame.

Madame seemed very happy.

Her Favorite Part. "No, I can't possibly tell you my favorite part," she continued. "For if I did, the authors of all the other plays I give would be jealous. I would not say that I absolutely prefer playing men's parts, but you see, they offer much wider scope for the imagination."

"Great heroines of the drama are almost always 'des grandes amoureuses'; they are concerned only with love and its kindred passions. Men's parts are written with more intelligence, there are more brains in them, they are more introspective."

"The great Shakespeare, for example—what wonderful men he created! And so, though I still love to appear as a woman, since men's roles are so much more absorbing, and since I can play them well, it interests me, it widens my horizon to do so."

Likes America. "I must tell you," concluded Mme. Bernhardt, "that having been so often in English speaking countries, I can read and write English, though I do not speak it very much. Of course, I have little time to learn! I have a lot of traveling to do when I am not acting. But I enjoy every minute. Ah! Monsieur! I find a terrific vitality in America which fascinates me."

Girlhood Ambition. "As a girl, never wanted to be an actress, but a pupil of the Comedie Francaise I never wished to continue—at least not till long after I began. Of the wild, extravagant dreams of success upon the stage, which seem to inspire some American girls, I have met, I knew nothing. I never dreamed at all. I had no time. I simply worked because I had to work."

"My first appearance on any stage took place when I was a little girl, indeed, a pupil at Grandchamp, a convent at Versailles. The play was 'The Journey of Young Tobias,' written by one of the sisters, Sister Therese, to celebrate a great occasion."

"No women who work have a harder time than actresses. Strong physical health is the only protection against endless hours in misery, however great the success of the actress may be. And yet how few women of nowadays, women of temperament, possess such health! Genius, if not a disease, seems to be a result of disease, and the women, or men, for that matter, who can rise high in art without sacrificing health are rare indeed."

"It was solemnly decided in family council on my fourteenth birthday that I was to be an actress. The discussion was extremely frank. I cried all night with disappointment. I wanted to be a nun. To be a mother superior, full of love, gentleness and self-sacrifice, was the only aim in life which had ever appealed to me."

"The next day I was taken for the first time to the theater. The theater was the Theatre Francaise and the play was 'Britannicus.' I watched it with no great interest until Amphitryon began to sob over the sorrows of Alceme. That was too much for me, and I burst into sobs and disturbed the audience."

"I was entered as a pupil at the Conservatoire, and studied, as I would have studied according to the command in any other school, for the next three years. I first was fairly successful, but not greatly so. I went through my role and did it badly. At the end there was a weak, sympathetic applause. I knew I had made a failure. I got no prize, though I had won one the previous year, and I fainted in my dressing room."

Fighting Instinct Aroused. "This was fortunate in a way, for the comedy role was still to come and my fighting instinct was aroused. I owe much, I presume, to this fighting instinct. I had made a failure, my mother was in despair, and I had to retrieve lost ground. Aroused, excited and somewhat frightened when I played Hortense, it was a great success."

"I shall never forget while still a



MME. SARAH BERNHARDT

young actress, though with success to my credit—it was in 1872—calling on Victor Hugo to tell him that I wanted to play La Tisbe in 'Angelo.' He consented to my work—he was sketching—and laughed so hard that he had to sit down. 'My dear child,' he said, 'you haven't the strength nor the experience. It will be years and years before you are equal to La Tisbe.'

Thirty Years Later. "As a matter of fact, it was thirty years later before I felt that I could do justice to the role and then played it in my own theater."

A Popular Idol. "It is not a little thing to be a popular idol; to be cheered by wildly enthusiastic audiences in Paris, Buenos Ayres, Barcelona; to have one's carriage drawn up to the hill by the populace, but it takes hard work to get there."

ALFAFLA BEING CUT ON VALLEY RANCHES Ysleta, Texas, April 15.—A number of important improvements are being made at the Turner-Worsham ranch, R. M. Camp, of Sulphur Springs, Texas, has charge of the ranch and the owners are sparing no expense in making it one of the finest and most productive places in the southwest.

Alfafla is being cut on many of the lower valley ranches. The cutting on the Long ranch has been completed. This ranch is always among the first to be cut.

Gen. John I. Rogers, father of Lieut. Rogers, who has been in command of the troops here, was in Ysleta looking after his son's effects. Gen. Rogers reports an improvement in his son's condition. Lieut. Rogers is at the Fort Bliss hospital where he underwent an operation for appendicitis.

Holy week is being very elaborately and beautifully observed at the old mission here. Ranchmen from the mesa report the range the best in many years. They have had an unusual amount of rain this spring.

Southern Author Dies. New York, N. Y., April 15.—George Carey Eggleston, author of the civil war and southern stories, died yesterday of a complication of diseases at the home of his son in this city. Mr. Eggleston was born of Virginia parents at Vevay, Ind., 71 years ago, served through the civil war in J. E. B. Stuart's cavalry, and at its close settled in Cairo, Ill., and later in New York.

Ask Receiver for Fund. Chicago, Ill., April 15.—Widows and orphans of the victims of the recent stockyard fire filed an application for the appointment of a receiver for the \$211,000 fund raised for their benefit. The affidavits charge Harlow N. Higginbotham, a retired capitalist and merchant, chairman of the fund committee, with investing the money and refusing to make a cash division of the fund.

More Homes for El Paso H. H. Richardson has bought the home of C. A. Danley on Mundy avenue for \$5000. He will occupy the house as his residence.

The Mayfield Realty company has built or is now building five cottages and houses at the present time. This gives the company the realty record for the month.

One of the houses, which has just been completed on Wyoming street in the 2700 block, has been sold to L. A. Cutshall, superintendent of the Independent Telephone company for \$2400.

The Mayfield company has also bought a lot and a half on Arizona street from W. R. Piper upon which a mission bungalow will be built.

Two lots on Arizona street in the 1400 block have also been purchased and a modern, two story pebbledash finished house will be built on them. These lots were bought from the Mountaineer Realty company.

The last attack on the harem skirt is so silly and stupid that I felt it should be answered at once. At the Nottingham chamber of commerce a

the dress of women has proved a factor in cramping their development both physically and mentally, or they would gladly welcome any change which would free them from the burden of doctor's bills, and the annoyances caused by sick headaches, occurrences which have not at any time added to the happiness of home life. Any improvement in this direction is surely to be welcomed; and it is because I consider the harem skirt, when properly made, an ideal garment for my sex, that I wish to see it given a fair chance.

Dress Cramps Development. They do not realize to what extent

at least two of these old coverings, and give to its wearers at least an opportunity of moving freely and gracefully.

But the divided skirt is an innovation that undoubtedly frightens our menfolk. In spite of the fact that they must have suffered in the past trying to keep pace with the short mincing steps which their draperies have forced upon women, they do not take kindly to the idea of their womenfolk sharing with them a privilege they have long enjoyed. The last time I was at the theater a harem skirt was presented on the stage, and was greeted by howls of derision, and shrieks of laughter by the masculine element around me, which showed how subject men are to surface thought.

(Continued on next page.)

MADERO QUITS HIS MISSION OF PEACE

Finds That Limantour Cannot Secure Him Protection, So Leaves Mexico.

ALMOST ARRESTED WITH A PASSPORT

Eagle Pass, Tex., April 15.—Owing to minister Limantour's inability to control conflicting authorities, Francisco I. Madero, ex. last night announced that he had abandoned his mission of peace.

He made this statement after having been held two hours in his private car at C. P. Diaz on the Mexican side and one member of the party had been saved from arrest only by strenuous efforts.

Senor Madero stated that he would suggest to his men in the field that the government appoint a commission to treat with a similar commission to be appointed by him. The party here will return in all probability to San Antonio.

The peace commissioners were joined in this city by Catarino Benavides, a cousin of Don Francisco. It was Benavides who narrowly escaped incarceration in the C. P. Diaz jail.

The experience here was a more serious repetition of the El Paso fiasco. The Maderos proceeded to that city two weeks ago upon receipt of a telegram from the Mexican government stating that federal passports awaited them there. They were never issued.

A similar telegram brought the envoys to this city and again the passport could not be located. Hernandez wired Gen. Trevino at Monterey and the latter by telegraph ordered Col. Pena, the post commander at C. P. Diaz, to issue passports. In desperation senor Madero even decided to take chances with his liberty on this unsatisfactory guarantee, but the party hardly had entered the car when the custom officials insisted on searching the baggage. It required much showing of telegrams to placate them.

The next trouble appeared in the form of an unknown district judge, who insisted on arresting Benavides on a warrant which he did not exhibit, charging him with being a revolutionist. In vain Benavides showed his passport, but he would have been taken to jail but for the insistence of senor Madero that Col. Pena had pledged his word for their safety and they must at least be returned to the American side.

Gen. Trevino, commanding the military zone, was appealed to at Monterey and in reply ordered that no member of the party be molested. He urged that the train be allowed to depart. At this point senor Madero threw up his hands and his mission at the same time was abandoned.

"If the government cannot enforce its orders, there is no safety for us in Mexico," said he. "I shall not try again."

"Viva El Constitution," said the elder Madero as the carriage passed the monument marking the international line, returning to Eagle Pass.

LOBO IS MAKING A COUNTY SEAT FIGHT

Lobo, Texas is carrying on a vigorous campaign for the location of the county seat of the new county of Culberson at that place. The special election for the selection of a county seat for the newly created county will be held on April 18 and the citizens of Lobo and their friends in the other towns of what is now El Paso county are working hard for the selection of Lobo.

The race for this prize is between Van Horn and Lobo. Both are without the five mile limit from the center of Culberson at that place. The special election for the selection of a county seat for the newly created county will be held on April 18 and the citizens of Lobo and their friends in the other towns of what is now El Paso county are working hard for the selection of Lobo.

The Lobo workers are urging the advantages of Lobo as a prospective county seat. A good hotel, good water, a beautiful valley and a prosperous town are some of the claims the Lobo folks are urging and they are planning for a whirlwind finish to the campaign for the selection of Lobo.

WINE RIOTS ARE STARTED AFRESH

Epernay, France, April 15.—Violent rioting again occurred last night in the disturbed champagne district. At Trepail a mob of wine growers sacked the houses of two wine merchants and destroyed the furniture, with which they erected barricades in the street. Troops were greeted with a shower of broken bottles, but charged with drawn sabers and dispersed the rioters.

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DEFENDS THE HAREM SKIRT

Says It Is Sensible and Not Objectionable

By
Countess
Russell

THE ATTACKS made on the harem skirt show only too plainly what women have to contend with when an effort is made to break away from a convention which has proved a source of misery for ages. For such have proved the long voluminous drapery, which hamper their movements and are a deterrent to muscular development, as well as being a source of disseminating disease; for the danger of trailing skirts has been pointed out again and again. Then one thinks of the discomfort arising from the weight of three or four garments, all fastened at the waist and dragging the unfortunate victim down with yards of unnecessary material, put in folds and plaits which are neither useful nor beautiful, is it not a sign of sanity on the part of women to seek to adopt a garment which will take the place of

the dress of women has proved a factor in cramping their development both physically and mentally, or they would gladly welcome any change which would free them from the burden of doctor's bills, and the annoyances caused by sick headaches, occurrences which have not at any time added to the happiness of home life. Any improvement in this direction is surely to be welcomed; and it is because I consider the harem skirt, when properly made, an ideal garment for my sex, that I wish to see it given a fair chance.

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